

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. V. NO. 23.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 231.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to east STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHES, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1855. ff-1

William Taylor,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
GAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop
on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.
Aurora, 27th June, 1855.

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855.

BEACON
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
London.
Capital—£150,000.

T. BATHICK,
TEACHER OF MUSIC, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos
tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the
shortest notice. RESERVE—House of Mr. Brodie.
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. ff-31

T. BOTSFORD,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door
south of the North American Hotel, Main Street,
Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED
to. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. ff-31

F. W. FORD.
Newmarket, Nov. 22nd, 1855.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's
prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at
the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. ff-10

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &c.,

In returning thanks for the liberal patronage be-
stowed during the past few years, respectfully
intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on
Water street.

Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. ff-36

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE
IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY
COUNCIL OFFICE, TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyan-
cer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

Toronto, June 20, 1855. ff-31

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ELECTRIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep con-
stantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their
own compound, adapted to the various Diseases in-
cident to the changeable climate in which we live.
Also, the celebrated American Oil, for the cure of
Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald
Head, Epilepsia, Salt Rheuma, Cuts, Burns,
Bruises, &c., together with a general assortment of
approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to
all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the
office gratis.

Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. ff-9

MANSION-HOUSE,

MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas
Moore. Good Sheds and Stabling, and first-
rate accommodation.

Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. ff-1

F. F. PASSMORE, P. L. S.
OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. ff-14

ANGUS M'INTOSH,

ACCOUNTANT Broker Conveyancer, General
Commission, Land and Division Court Agent,
Holland Landing, c. w. ff-16

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commiss-
ioner in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old
Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured
Newmarket, 1855. ff-1

Mansion's House, Sharon,

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment
has been lately painted and refitted, for the accom-
modation of travellers. Good sheds and
stabling.

Sharon, June 14, 1855. ff-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers
Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single
entry, for sale cheap. Apply at

NEW ERA OFFICE

Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT and Builder, SUXON, Canada
West.

Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. ff-51

Robert Cooke,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmar-
ket and vicinity, his intention of commencing
business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any
work in his line. From his experience as a Builder
both in the city and country, he flatters himself to
give general satisfaction.

Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. ff-14

INTERNATIONAL

Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.

ROBERT H. SMITH;

Agent.

Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. ff-41

DR. PYNE,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he
has REMOVED to his new premises on Lydia
Street, opposite the Woollen Factory, where he may
be consulted at all hours, except when absent on
professional business.

Newmarket, May 14, 1856. ff-15

Dr. Walter B. Geikie,

PHYSICIAN SURGEON & ACCOUCHER,
AURORA (MACHELLI'S CORNERS).
RESIDENCE—The house formerly occupied by
R. Mr. Chas. Doan, on Yonge Street.

Aurora, May, 1856. ff-15

Spring and Summer Goods,

Now open for inspection; and being much larger
and more extensive than formerly, and having pur-
chased under favorable circumstances, great bar-
gains may be expected. A call is respectfully
solicted.

No. 84, Yonge Street, Toronto, May 15, 1856.

ff-15

To Friends in the Country.

A. H. EARL,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends in

the country, that his Stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

is now open for inspection; and being much larger
and more extensive than formerly, and having pur-
chased under favorable circumstances, great bar-
gains may be expected. A call is respectfully
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No. 84, Yonge Street, Toronto, May 15, 1856.

ff-15

Poetry.

Ho! Out Your Row.

One lary day a farmer's boy
Was noisefully in cold long
And was heard to bellow him
To hear the dinner horn.

The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, 'ho! out your row!"

"Altho' a 'hard one' was the row,
To use a ploughman's phrase,
And the lad, as the sailors do,
Beginning well to "haze"—"

"I can't," said he, manfully
He seized again his hoe;
And the good man smiled to see
The boy 'ho! out his row."

The lad the text remembered,
And proved the moral well,
That perseverance to the end
At last will nobly tell.

Take courage man! resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow,
In life's great field of varied toll
Always 'ho! out your row.'

Literature.

A Diver's Story.

In Putnam's Monthly, there is an account
by a diver of his descent to the wreck of a
steamer on the Banks of Newfoundland with a
companion, named Rimmer. We quote his description of what he saw and
how he fared, while on the wreck:

The Marmon—there she lay upright,
with everything still standing. She had
gone right down, and settled in such a position,
among the rocks, that she stood upright
here, just as though she lay at the wharf.
We rushed eagerly along and clambered up
her side. There was a low moan in the water,
which sounded warningly in our ears, and told
us of a swift approaching danger. What was
to be done must be done speedily. We hurried
forward. Rimmer rushed to the cabin. I
went forward to descend into the hold. I
descended the ladder. I walked into the engine
room. All was empty here, all was water.
The waves of the ocean had entered,
and were spouting with the works of man.
I went into the freight room. Suddenly, I
was started by an appalling noise on deck.
The heavy, boisterous roar of some one, running
through the iron door, fear or most dreadful
haste, sounded in my ears—Then my heart
throbbed wildly; for it was a
fearful thing to hear, far down in the silent
depths of the ocean.

Ishaw! it's only Rimmer! The thought flashed
across me he was not here—I hoisted
two weights lay near which seemed to be
thrown off in terrible haste. Yes, Rimmer
had gone. I looked up; there lay the boat
turning and rolling among the waves.

I had rushed down into the machine room,
to go back so as to loosen my tube. I had
done so, and was spouting with the works of man.
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They froze me with their cold and icy
state. They had no meaning, for the soul
had gone. And this made it still more hor-
rible than it could have been in life; for the
appalling contortion of their faces, expressing
fear, horror, despair, and whatever else
the human soul may feel, contrasting with
the cold and glassy eyes, made their vacuity
yet more fearful. He upon the table seemed
more fiendish than others; for his long
black hair was disheveled, and floated hor-
ribly down, and his beard and moustache, all
loosened by the water, gave him the grimness
of a demon. O, what woe and torture!

what unutterable agonies appeared in the
despairing glance of those faces—faces
twisted into spasmodic contortions, while the
souls that lighted them writhed and
struggling for life.

They froze me with their cold and icy
state. They had no meaning, for the soul
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rible than it could have

New Advertisements.
Card—W. & J. C. Edwards.
Card—J. C. Griffith.
Notice—Executors of J. McCarty.
List of Letters—Newmarket.
List of Letters—Aurora.
Note Lost—D. B. Hutchcroft.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, July 11th, 1856.

General Summary.

To Correspondents—L. S. V. Green Bank, all right. J. R., Toronto, to late for this week. G. W. H., Hawkesville, you should have given your name. J. F., Kempville, received, and answer sent.

The Markham Economist, is the title of a new paper just started in the thriving Village of Markham, published by David Reesor, Esq. This paper hoists Reform colors, and will no doubt do good service to the East Riding. Go on prosper.

We had great pleasure, the other day, in witnessing the working of a new steam engine lately put up in the Cabinet Shop of Mr. Joseph Millard, of this place; and it certainly must be gratifying to the people of Newmarket to hear of increasing facilities being erected for manufacturing purposes in the locality. Every addition of this kind speaks much for the progress of the place and of increasing prospects for the future.

The city papers announce the fact that a petition has been put in circulation in Toronto and being very generally signed, calling upon the Governor General to dissolve the present House and order a new election. Cannot something be done in the County of York, in assisting the city? Let every School Section get up petitions and forward them to His Excellency. Electors of North York, what will you do?

We are informed that the Bench of Magistrates in this place feel aggrieved at the course pursued by several of the leading men of the locality, in signing a Petition for Mr. Morris, implying a vote of censure upon their conduct. Now we have taken the trouble to enquire into the matter, and we believe there was scarcely a man appalled at that petition, with any such object in view,—neither is there one but what would willingly assist the Magistrates in the performance of their duties and help carry out the law. This petition was signed by most of the parties without careful consideration, on the representation of the petitioner that it was for the ostensible purpose of asking the Board to exercise their clemency towards him, as he had been severely dealt with—not severely by the Magistrates, but by parties, whom the petitioner stated he had good grounds for believing had acted through malevolent feelings. There is no doubt but the Magistrates acted according to law, and the only thing to be regretted is, that the signers were not more careful of the wording of the petition.

Stouffville Demonstration.

According to previous announcement, a grand demonstration—or rather we should say, mass meeting—was held in Stouffville, on Thursday, the 3rd inst.; and agreeable to promise, we now give our readers a condensed report of the proceedings.

The day was fine and pleasant, and long before the hour announced to commence proceedings, people were flocking in the village from every quarter for miles around. The purpose of the meeting being partly temperance and partly political, gave all parties, desirous of so doing, an opportunity to join in the demonstration. Shortly after twelve o'clock, a procession was formed in front of the Temperance Hall, headed by the Markham Brass Band, which marched through the place and then proceeded to a beautiful grove adjoining the village. Here a sumptuous repast was furnished to all and singular that fully disposed to partake thereof; and we learn that about 1500 availed themselves of the opportunity. It was estimated that there were between two and three thousand people present on the occasion—the largest number ever congregated together in that locality.

Dinner over, on motion of J. R. Brown, Esq., seconded by Dr. Lloyd, —White, Esq., of Markham, was called to the chair, who, on taking his place upon the platform said he was highly gratified to see so many present on this interesting occasion. The meeting was no doubt well aware of the objects for which it was called, and he therefore deemed it altogether unnecessary to enter into any preparatory remarks—it was to remove intemperance from our midst, and pass resolutions condemnatory of the traffic, and also to give an expression of opinion on other questions. He was sorry that so far as Markham was concerned, the cause of temperance was quiet; but it gave him pleasure to witness the feeling manifested here this day. He thought the people should strengthen the hands of our members of parliament, now present. (Hear, hear.) He had watched narrowly into their votes, and was pleased at the course they had taken. (Applause.) The only way to get rid of the evil, was to carry out the motto upon a banner stretched across the Queen's highway—Prohibition! We would now introduce to the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Curtis, who would move the first resolution.

Rev. Mr. CURTIS, then said, sometimes regarded himself as a very unfortunate individual; but he was peculiarly fortunate to-day, inasmuch as he would have but little to say, as there were great men to follow him. The object in placing him first was, no doubt, to pave the way for those master minds to follow. A resolution had been placed in his hands to move, which he would now read:

Resolved—"That civil government is instituted for the promotion of the general good and

the suppression of wrong; that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is incompatible with the moral, physical and intellectual laws if being—prejudicial to the best interests of society, and ought to be prohibited by law. This resolution, said Mr. Curtis, strikes at the very root of the evil. Civil government was instituted to do good and to protect society. That intemperance was an evil of very great magnitude no one at the present time would deny; hence, then, it evidently becomes the duty of the Legislature to protect society and banish the evil. [To illustrate his meaning the speaker then introduced the figure of a father's duty towards his family, and considered the Legislature in the same position towards society at large.] He said, some people tell us we should stick to moral suasion.—Moral suasion had done much, and would in time accomplish the work; but the evil was a great one and in order to accomplish the work effectually it required the sanction of the strong arm of the law. Temperance men should be more alive in future, and put no man into office opposed to the prohibitory law. (Hear, hear.) Does not Alcohol destroy the intellect—destroy the energies, and destroy the happiness of mankind? Yes, the intoxicating cup has proved a curse so deep that it demands stringent efforts to remove it. For his part he was in favor of prohibition as the most effectual means; because it would have a speedy effect and save thousands from filling a drunkard's grave. Would that these immoral pest-houses, that arms the hands of the assassin with a knife, and urges on the fiendish propensities of revenge to final issue, were abolished. Were an assemblage of people like the present to be buried into eternity suddenly by some accident, great consternation would prevail; but what should be the effect, when we recollect that 60,000,—if they were all congregated together, an assemblage of people from fifteen to twenty times as large as the present, are cut off annually in the Province of Canada, through this traffic. We can send our money to advance Christianity in heathen lands, and perhaps by the means of preventing the Hindostan from casting himself beneath the wheels of the Juggernaut, or the mother from throwing her child in the Ganges; and we can also contribute towards releasing the bondsmen of the neighboring Republic, but let us see to it, that we are not poisoned or held in slavery by the springing up of social evils amongst us. The speaker then referred to the heaving system, and contended that the law, as existing at present, was applying the suicidal knife to society, and giving the color of legality and respectability to a traffic injurious to the country at large. It had been estimated that every 10th man in England was a pauper, (?) and that seven-eights of them were made such by the use of ardent spirits: this fact furnished sufficient proof of the statement, that the licensing system was injurious to society. In view of this alarming state of things, he was in favor of Prohibition; and he thought the temperance community at least, independent of other considerations, should support none other than temperance at the polls. (Hear, hear.) This principle—this platform was unsectarian, and the true policy was to press forward until the people were emancipated from the thraldom in which they were enslaved. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution he had read. The Rev. gentlemen concluded amid great applause.

Band—Triumphant Air.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. Mr. Andrews, to the meeting, in a very happy manner.

Rev. Mr. Andrews said—For once he considered himself a very fortunate creature—fortunate, not so much because he was called upon to take part in this day's proceedings, but because he was surrounded by men of high capabilities who were so ably qualified to discuss the merits of this question. He thought it an unspeakable honor to be connected with this great movement. (Hear, hear.) The history of the past abounded with incidents where the intoxicating cup had ruined the hopes and blighted the prospects of many who at one time bid fair to become useful members of society. We contend to day against one of the oldest usages that ever existed; and the cause had to struggle for years, before Ministers of the Gospel would join in the movement. The question of temperance was one that commanded itself to every right thinking and well regulated mind. This assembly was not merely holding a temperance meeting; it was a demonstration that must tell on public opinion. True, the Government of the day are opposed to the great principles we advocate; but how far their actions would be sanctioned by the people remains to be seen. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry that so far as Markham was concerned, the cause of temperance was quiet; but it gave him pleasure to witness the feeling manifested here this day. He thought the people should strengthen the hands of our members of parliament, now present. (Hear, hear.) He had watched narrowly into their votes, and was pleased at the course they had taken. (Applause.) The only way to get rid of the evil, was to carry out the motto upon a banner stretched across the Queen's highway—Prohibition! We would now introduce to the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Curtis, who would move the first resolution.

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Band—Cheer, boys, cheer.

The Chairman next introduced Amos Wright, Esq., M. P. P., who would second the resolution.

Mr. Wright said, he could but congratulate the Division on the success of the Do-

minstration this day. The great battle between the Russians and the Allies had been carried on three years; and during that contest 500,000 human beings were swept from the stage of action. But, no doubt, could we arrive at an accurate computation of numbers a greater number had been sacrificed by the use of intoxicating drinks. Only think that during so short a space of time 500 times larger an assembly as we find congregated here this day, have been swept into the invisible world through this traffic. What can be done to stay the evil? The resolution he was called upon to second involves the question of union of the Provinces. Some say that in order to get rid of Lower Canada, influence on such questions we must have a Legislative Union. Shall this be a Legislative or Federal Union of all the Provinces? And in forming this Union must we have Representation based on population? If so, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia would demand at such an arrangement, and would never consent to allow Canada a much larger number of Representatives. Then the question arises, had we not better dissolve the union with Lower Canada? (Hear, hear.) This was proposed, in 1855, but only some 10 or 12 voted for it. But this will not always be so—our present state, taken in connection with our vast resources emigration, &c., all speak of the future greatness of Upper Canada. In reference to the temperance question, he thought there was every reason for encouragement; but he also thought the Sons of Temperance and other organizations should act more uniformly—more energetically. It will be remembered that the slave question agitated the people of England about 20 years. Had they tried in their exertions at the end of 10 or 15, or even 20 years, the shackles might still have clung to slaves on the British soil; and he hoped the day was not far distant when Jonathan would adopt Britain's policy. (Hear, hear.) He thought therefore, the people should not be disengaged. Look back to the time when prohibition was first talked of—the idea was scouted at; but it was very different now. Mr. Wright then spoke of the difficulties and obstacles the law met with in the Legislature, and the course pursued by Mr. Hincks to get the measure voted in Quebec, and concluded, amid applause, by seconding the resolution.

Band—Gle.

The Chairman next introduced to the meeting the Rev. Mr. Duran, who would move the third resolution.

Mr. Duran said as the afternoon was far advanced he would not take up the time of the meeting by lengthened remarks. The resolution placed in his hand was so varied that it would afford matter for an elaborate speech; but he would only advert to one or two topics. Hero it is—

Resolved—"That the liberty of speech is the palladium of civil and religious Rights; that the removal of the Seat of Government to a section of the country where argument is met by physical force, would endanger the consummation of this great moral Reformation or sever the Union of the Provinces forever."

This resolution, said Mr. Duran, seems to assume that there is something about the atmosphere of Quebec unfavorable to the accomplishment of good;—and that there liberty of speech is denied. Now place an Englishman where this right is denied him and he could do nothing. On looking over the map of the world last evening, he found that this liberty of speech was confined almost exclusively to Great Britain and her Dependencies. (Hear, hear.) The great safety valve of a nation was her liberty of speech; and if ever Britain loses her grandeur and territorial and commercial honor, it will be through the curtailing of this liberty. As it is, her moral power will never be equalled until some other nation outstrips her in this particular. On reading over the resolution he held in his hand, he thought of Gavazzi Riots—burning of Parliament Buildings, &c. He also followed in to court the murderers of poor Corrigan, witnessed the administration of Justice by Judge and Jury. In the same manner, Mr. Chalmers, they attempt to gag us, and force their laws and customs; but this won't go down with John Bull. Nothing makes his bristles stick up worse than attempting to coerce him. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) One thing, in regard to the seat of government, he was pleased with; and that was, while the Administration of the day, backed by French influence endeavored to carry the measure fixing Parliament Buildings at Quebec, 12 honest men, were found in the Upper House to vote their movements. All honor to them. He had been pleased at the course pursued by the members of Parliament now present. He had watched closely into their movements, and when a division was taken, on tracing over the names until he came down to H, he almost invariably found Hartman there; and on going down to W, he would be assured to find Wright as if the two had been Siamese Twins. (Hear, hear.) He would now move the resolution he had read, and conclude by calling for three cheers for the honest 12 Legislative Councillors, that so nobly stood up for Upper Canada rights.

Three hearty cheers were given, and the band followed—playing a lively air.

The above resolution was briefly seconded by Mr. Jackson, and the Chairman put all three to the meeting which were carried unanimously, amid great applause. The band followed with "God save the Queen," and the Assembly dispersed, apparently well pleased with the day's proceedings. The party was most successful and good order was observed throughout.

We cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the kindness of several members of the Division towards us on the occasion—and particularly of Dr. Freal.

Since the above was put in type we have received a communication from Stouffville Division S. of T., containing a list of new Subscribers, and other expression of goodwill. We hope to be able to merit your kind wishes.

The Guardian, in referring to a remark we made a couple of weeks ago, about the dissatisfaction existing on this Circuit in consequence of changing its name from Newmarket to "Aurora," says it was not done for the supposed fear we expressed. From the knowledge of certain facts that we have since obtained, we have reason to believe that personal feelings had more or less to do with the matter. And for

that, we are informed that unless the action of the District meeting is reversed, some of the most zealous friends of the church in this place will withdraw, while others living out further will remain. But notwithstanding these difficulties, we have a Division of the Sons of Temperance—now almost three years in existence. It started very weak, but its numbers have increased to 140 members, in good standing; and, as I said before, we held our Annual Soiree on the 21st of June. It was much larger attended than any other temperance celebration I have ever witnessed—there being between 1200 and 1500 present, and upwards of 700 sat down to the repast at 1 o'clock, p. m.; after which, very excellent speeches were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Fowler, Simms, Phillips and McAllister. The whole affair was conducted in a highly creditable manner; and the proceeds, after paying expenses, amounted to the handsome sum of \$50.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
Box or TEMPERANCE.
Hawkesville, July 2nd, 1856.

Further by the Canada.

The Mails by the Canada arrived last night. Mr. Crampion arrived in the "Canada" and immediately proceeded to London.

Accounts from Italy represent the whole country as still in a state of agitation that threatens the peace of Europe. The Absolutist Governments there pretended to dread an immediate outbreak, and assert that Mazzini and his agents have everything ready for a favorable moment. There is no doubt that the Neapolitan Government is about immediately to issue the promised refutation of the charges brought against it. Some modifications to be made in the Neapolitan Administration will be vaunted, but they will be in reality but a very moderate

The Russians destroyed the fortifications of Bayazid before restoring it to the Turks.

We learn from St. Petersburg that, desirous of favoring the development of its Marine in the Pacific, the Russian Government has committed the Administration of the fleet and ports in that ocean to the Governor of Eastern Siberia, with powers independent of the Minister of Marine.

The Ponto by the last account, has reduced the number of Christians to be recruited for the army from 16,000 to 3,000, and demands sixty-five millions of piastres in exchange.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Constantine is employed on the measures necessary for the extinction of the Russian Black Sea Fleet.

The Powers have presented a Note to the Hamburg Senate, requesting their adhesion to the New Maritime Law of the Congress of Paris.

It is believed the Arab tribes will effect their independence, as the Ponto is not in a position to send troops to quell them.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces that entrance into the Crimea is forbidden to any but the inhabitants, on account of the provisions, and the epidemics raging there.

There is a strange rumor current in Germany that the recruiting for the British-German Legion is ordered to go on.

The Pope is organizing a militia in considerable numbers but it is said to spring from a forced conscription.

The Duke of Aguasburg is reported to have declined the offer of the sovereignty of the Principality, on the Czar's putting the question to him.

The German Diet has had the resolutions of the Congress of Paris as to Maritime Law and International Arbitration communicated to it by Prussia and Austria. The president laid before the Diet Notes on the same subjects from France and England. The Diet has named Committees to report on each subject.

The Prussian Moniteur announces the departure of the Prussian Flotilla from Danzig. It is commanded by the Prince Adalbert, and part of it will proceed to the mouths of the Danube.

In consequence of an understanding between the Cortes and the Spanish Government, the reform of the tariff has been postponed to the 20th September. The Cortes have rejected the vote of censure on Marshall O'Donnell by a majority of 136.

The Madrid Gazette contains an assurance that the Duke de la Victoria will always govern in accordance with the sentiments of the majority in the Cortes, whatever they may be.

Consuls for money were not quoted, but for account they closed at \$414 to \$415.

Cotton Closed at rates current on the previous Friday; sales of the week 66,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Broad-stuff firm and prices a shade higher. Flour was in good request at an advance of \$1 a ton in finer qualities.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western Canal at 30s a 33s 6d, Ohio 35s 6d a 38s. Wheat 2d per bushel higher, with fair consumption demand. Red 9s 10s 1d, white 10s 6d a 11s 3d. Corn in active speculative demand still higher with more buyers than sellers; mixed and Yellow 30s 6d a 31s, white 31s 6d a 32s 6d. Weather was rainy, but accounts from agricultural districts generally favorable.

Brown, Shipley & Co., and some others, report great difference in the quality of flour; hence, the quotations were uncertain. They quote Western Canal at 29s a 33s, Ohio 36s a 38s 6d,

Mr. Blake has resigned his office as Chancellor of the University of Toronto. It is said that more than one member of the Senate contemplates a like course.

New Advertisements.

JOHN C. GRIFFITH & CO., General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, dealers in all kind of Farm Produce & Provisions.

Wholesales and Retail, No. 156, Yonge Street, corner of Shuter Street, Toronto.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Innkeepers supplied on the most liberal terms.

Toronto, July 7, 1856.

COMBINED Mowing and Repaing Machine!

Manny's Patent.

THE Subscribers has now on hand a large number of the above Machines, and respectfully invite the attention of Farmers to the same. They are made strong, and of durable material, and warranted to give general satisfaction. Call and examine those machines before purchasing elsewhere.

REFERENCE.—Messrs. Reuben Lundy, Jonathan Dean, John Evans, Theo. Philips, and James Landre. Those gentlemen have tried the above machines.

J. WALTON & CO., Holland Landing, June 26, 1856.

PAPER HANGINGS, School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., No. 69, Yonge Street, Toronto.

N. B.—Orders from the country carefully attended to.

W. EDWARDS. J. EDWARDS, Toronto, July 7, 1856.

ly-23

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES McCARTY, deceased, of the Township of East Gwillimbury, to make payment to the undersigned; and all that have claims against said Estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

MOSES KNIGHT, J. W. COLLINS, Executors. PHILIP BOGART, East Gwillimbury, July 10, 1856.

2w3

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on July 1st, 1856.

Ayes Frances Gibbs G. F. Birchard Elizabeth Gration Miss Susan Bagro Jessie Gormley James Conlin John Hollingshead Wm. Crack T. Hughey Wm. Coates Thomas Hanan John Conroy Wm. Hollingshead J. J. Costes James Kennedy Sarah Ann Clubine Andrew Leopold Lydia Condill R. Leggett Alma Davis David Louis Gabriel Dold Sarah Levinson David La Chapelle J. B. Edwards James Oinar Henry English Henry Tatud John Graham William Vaaca Alexander C. DOAN, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, on July 11th, 1856.

Atkinson Mr. John Irall A. M. Roland Andrew King James Kirk Bradley R. V. Milner Jr. John Buchan John Mayer Thomas Bear James Nathan Thos. Brown George O'Conor P. Beech Miss C. M. Payson Charles E. Chishy Mr. Pegg Ferdinand Ellard John Roy Esq. Mr. Foot Thomas Reaph Esq. A. R. Gould Joseph Ryan Hope Idells Retta G. S. J. Smith Francis Shapell John Wu ROE, Postmaster.

PIECES of Paper Hangings, from 4d per piece upwards.

Combs and Small Wares, Wooden Wares, Wax Dolls, German Toys, Accendens, &c., Soaps, Perfumery, &c., Cutlery, Jewelry and fancy articles of every description, For Sale by JOHN HOLLAND & CO., Importers & Jobbers, 41, King Street East, No. 4 Wellington Buildings, Toronto.

*21

To Millers, Mechanics and Others!

GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, in the Village of AURORA, one and a half Acres of Land—12½ Rods fronting on Yonge Street and 16 Rods back. There is a never failing Creek running through the Lot.

For Terms and particulars, apply to WM. MORTON,

At the Newmarket Grange Brewery.

July 3rd, 1856.

1f-22

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, at the store of the Subscribers, a large number of

HORSE RAKES,

Hay Rakes, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c., of the best quality, and the smallest pieces.

McINTOSH & WALTON,

No. 77, Yonge Street.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

DONALD SUTHERLAND, Newmarket, June 19th, 1856.

1f-20

Collingwood Route!

Ontario, Simcoe, & Huron Railway.

M. W. BOGART

TAKES the opportunity to thank his Customers and the public, for the liberal patronage received, since his commencement in business; and now has pleasure in announcing that he has just received a large and well selected

Stock of Goods,

From New York, Montreal and Rochester Markets, Comprising:

Sheeting, Shirting, Ticking,

Cotton and Carpet Warp,

Hats, Caps, Parasols, Bonnets &c.,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, FRUIT,

Eggs, Drums, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Putty, Oils,

Terpenes, &c., Door Hangings and Pasteleagues, and all kinds of

SCREWFIT HARDWARE

A lot of No. 1 American Cut Nails; also, a good quantity of the celebrated

Rochester Tools,

Bur and Rod Iron, and an endless variety of other small articles. All of which will be disposed of at a very small profit.

Call and Examine.

M. W. BOGART.

Newmarket, J. 12, 1856.

1f-19

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after June 17th, the trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

LEAVE TORONTO.

Mail Train at 7 A. M. arrives at Collingwood at 11; 45 A. M. Accommodation Train at 4:00 P. M. arrives at Collingwood at 8; 25 P. M.

LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.

Accommodation Train at 6; 00 A. M. arrives at Toronto at 10; 10 A. M.

Main Train at 3; 30 P. M. arrives at Toronto at 8; 00 P. M.

Main Train, North and South, connects daily with Mrs. J. M. Morrison on Lake Simcoe.

Accommodation Train (North) connects with Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week with Steamer Buckleby, Ste. Keyton, Queen City and Niagara, two of which will leave upon the arrival of the Train for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The Louisiana leaves every Friday evening for Green Bay.

Main Train from the North connects every evening with Steamer Europa or Champion for Oswego.

J. L. GRANT,

Superintendent,

Toronto, June 19, 1856.

1f-18

Quality and Lowness of Price!

All kinds of Farm Products, Paper Rags and Sheepskins taken in exchange.

—ALSO—

Cloth, Satinets, Tweeds, Flannels (plain, white and fancy), Blankets and other articles of Home manufacture, given in

EXCHANGE FOR WOOL,

And the Highest Market price allowed for the same.

CHARLES J. BURNIE,

Newmarket, June 3rd, 1856.

1f-18

STAPLE HARDWARE

A lot of No. 1 American Cut Nails; also, a good quantity of the celebrated

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Call and Examine.

Amusement.

A GOOD EXCUSE.—A lady was asked to join one of the divisions of the Daughters of Temperance. She replied, "that is not necessary, as it is my intention to join one of the sons in the course of a few weeks."

To an indignant person who was perpetually boasting of his ancestry, an industrious, successful tradesman, of humble origin, observed, "You, my friends, are proud of your descent; I am proud of my a cent!"

LOCIC.—A gentleman asked a country clergyman for the use of his pulpit for a young divine, a relation of his. "I really do not know," said the clergyman, "how to refuse you; but if the young man should preach better than me, my congregation will be dissatisfied with me afterwards; and if he can preach worse, I don't think he's fit to preach at all."

A physician passing by a stone-mason's shop balled out.

"Good morning, E! Hard at work, I see. You finish your grave-stones as far as in memory of," and then wait I suppose to see who wants the monument next."

"Why, yes," said he, "unless somebody's sick, and, you are doctoring him then I keep right on."

FIRST IMPRESSION.—The subject of impression at first sight was being talked over at the supper-table, when the lady presided o'er the cups and tea," said she always formed an idea of a person at first sight, and generally found it to be correct. "Manana," said her youngest son, in a shrill voice that attracted the attention of all present, "Well my dear," said the fond mother, "what is it?" "I want to know," said Young America, "what was your opinion of me, when you first saw me?"

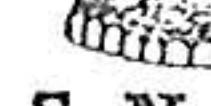
At a Printers' Festival in Boston, a short time since, the following capital toast was drunk:—

The Editor:—The man who is expected to know everything, tell all he knows, and less at the rest; to make oath to his own good character, establish the reputation of his neighbours, and elect all candidates of office; to blow up everybody, suit everybody, and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and have the epitaph on his tombstone, "Here he lies at last;" in short he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen; his boiler is filled with ink, his tender is his scissors, and his driving wheel is public opinion; whenever he explodes it is caused by nonpayment of subscriptions.

A humorous young man was driving a horse which was in the habit of stopping at every house on the roadside. Passing a country tavern, where were collected together some dozen countrymen, the beast, as usual ran opposite the door, and then stopped in spite of the young man, who applied the whip with all his might to drive the horse on. The men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some of them inquired if he would sell the horse.

"Yes," replied the young man, "but I cannot recommend him, as he once belonged to a butcher, and stops whenever he hears the calves bleat."

The crowd retired to the bar in silence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.**DR. S. N. PECK,
SURGEON DENTIST,**

I returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him during the past eight years, respectfully intimates he will be at the following places, as usual:

NEWMARKET.—The 1st, 2nd and 3rd of each and every month.

BALTIMORE.—On the 1st of every month.

BOSTON.—On the 5th and 7th of May, July September, November, January and March, next ensuing; and—

BROWNSVILLE.—On the 8th and 9th of the same month above mentioned.

ALBANY.—The last day of each month except it comes on Sunday.

When he will be happy to wait upon those requiring his services in any of the Branches of his Profession.

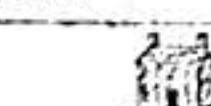
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Inserted on Gold Plate or Pivot, Teeth cleaned from impurities, or any other branch of Dental Surgery skillfully performed and warranted. Also, particular attention paid to the regulation of Children's Teeth.

Dr. S. N. P. would call especial attention to the fact, that when work has been warrantied, and for which he still holds himself responsible, during the past eight years, an L. & C. Dentist is employed to operate in the same month, the guarantee in all cases, so far as he is concerned, will cease.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1856. tfr-v10.

**Cottage for Sale.**

FOR SALE, a beautifully situated Brick COTTAGE, containing seven rooms—with One Acre of Land attached. The premises are located on Yonge Street, near the side road leading into Newmarket. Terms easy.

For particulars apply to

DAVID PHILLIPS,

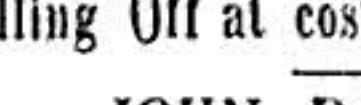
Yonge Street, March 25, 1856. tfr-v10.

**VILLAGE LOT FOR SALE,**

In the village of Kettleby Mills, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop. It is well adapted for a Wheatsheaf Shop—one being wanted very much, in the place at the present time. Terms made easy. Apply to

JACOB WALTON.

Kettleby Mills, April 22nd, 1856. tfr-v12.

**ATTENTION! ATTENTION!**

Selling Off at cost in Newmarket.

JOHN DAVISON

WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost price for Cash, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery, &c., all.

Superior Quality.

Particulars relating to purchases cheap goods will find

him to advantage to give him a call.

J. D. wishes to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has now on hand an excellent assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

such as

Boots and Shoes,

of every variety, on the shortest notice.

Two Good Journeyman Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON.

Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1856. tfr-v52.



Just Received,
FRESH OYSTERS,
Do. Salmon,
Do. Mackerel,
Do. and Pickled Lobsters,
Lemons and Sweet Chocolate.

At A. M. HALL'S.
Newmarket, March 20, 1856. Saloon.

JAMES B. RYAN,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
SUSPENDED BY THE

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

HIS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general assortment of Hardware consisting in part of Builder's Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Edge and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.

TOOLS, TOOLS.

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edged Tools, all kinds, Saws, an assortment of makers, Mallets and Boaring Machines, complete. Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.

Sign of the large Knife and Fork,

75 Yonge St., Toronto.

Toronto, Mar 16, 1856. tfr-15.



DR. R. C. EDMOND,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Successor to W. C. Adams, D. D. S.)

HEREBY informs the public, that he will be staying at

McLeod's Hotel, Aurora, the 13th and 14th of each month.

J. Hewitt's Hotel, Newmarket, the 16th and 17th of each month.

McDonald's Hotel, Bradford, the 21st and 22nd of each month.

J. Bolie's Hotel, Bond Head, the 23rd and 24th of each month.

R. Posters's Store, Clarksville, the 26th of May, July, Sept., Nov., Jan., and March.

H. Stone's, Penville, the 27th of the above mentioned months.

Wm. Moore's, Brownsville, the 28th of the above mentioned months.

Mrs. Stead's Hotel, Lloydtown, the last of the above mentioned months.

Mansion House, Sharon, the 18th of April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec., and Feb.

Queensville, the 19th of the above mentioned months.

Where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.

April 21st, 1856. tfr-12.

New Grocery and Provision Store.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, Gray's Improved Plough. Also a superior Side Hill Plough, and all other kinds to suit purchasers.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES,

And all other articles connected with the trade, done with neatness and dispatch.

JAS. S. WETHERELL.

Prospect Street, Newmarket, April 10, 1856. tfr-10.

Who Wants a Plough?

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, Gray's Improved Plough. Also a superior Side Hill Plough, and all other kinds to suit purchasers.

POORS, SASH, WINDOW-BLINDS,

Panels, Mouldings, &c., &c., made to order. All work warranted, as now but first-class workmen are employed.

57 Stop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora Village.

J. RANKIN & CO., Builders. Aurora, Feb. 20, 1856. tfr-v53.

Fencing in Aurora.

WANTED, 224 Rods straight Rail-Fencing and Material for the same, (Fence will answer) to be put up as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Persons wishing to CONTRACT, will please

TELEGRAPH FOR THE SAME.

—At much per Rod—without delay, to

WM. MOSLEY, Agent. Aurora, Feb. 24th, 1856. tfr-v11.

BLACKSMITHING,

THE Undersigned having leased the Blacksmith shop lately occupied by Mr. JOHN MCKAY, in

NEWMARKET,

is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch; and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

23 Horse-Shoeing done on the Shortest Notice.

GEORGE FARRELL.

Newmarket, March 18, 1856. tfr-v67.

George Dixon

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has

OPENED A NEW STORE,

At above, where he intends keeping on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.

G. D. is inclined to think that from his intimate knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object to those who want to BUY CHEAP to favor him with a call.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, 1856. tfr-v10.

Ready Made

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large quantity of

Ready Made Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, which he can confidently recommend to the public—they having been made under his own personal inspection—and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied that general satisfaction will be given both as regards

QUALITY AND PRICE.

We respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB WALTON.

Kettleby Mills, April 22nd, 1856. tfr-v12.

Cottage for Sale.

FOR SALE, a beautifully situated Brick COTTAGE, containing seven rooms—with One Acre of Land attached. The premises are located on Yonge Street, near the side road leading into Newmarket. Terms easy.

For particulars apply to

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In the village of Kettleby Mills, adjoining the Blacksmith Shop. It is well adapted for a Wheatsheaf Shop—one being wanted very much, in the place at the present time. Terms made easy. Apply to

JACOB WALTON.

Kettleby Mills, April 22nd, 1856. tfr-v12.

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Superior Quality.

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